



CITY OF WINCHESTER



ANNUAL REPORT

on the

HEALTH of the CITY

FOR THE YEAR 1949

by

ROBT. A. GOOD,
M.B., B.Ch., D.P.H., L.M.

Medical Officer of Health, Etc.

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PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT,
4 The Square,
Winchester.

August, 1950.

To the Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors of the City of Winchester.

Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

It is my pleasant duty to present the 75th Annual Report on the state of the public health in the City of Winchester during the year 1949.

This is the first report covering a complete year since the coming into operation of the National Health Service Act, 1946, which Act caused the passing of a number of services heretofore the responsibility of the City Council to other Authorities. Accordingly, many of the usual features of the report have disappeared, they being no longer a direct responsibility of the City Council.

As anticipated in previous reports the birth rate in the City continues to fall, and after the post-war rise now appears to be tending to fall to its pre-war level. An unsatisfactory and regrettable rise is noted in the infant mortality rate which at 39.0 per thousand live births, is the highest rate recorded since 1945. A further analysis of these figures show that fourteen of these fifteen deaths occurred in the first two weeks of life. The still-birth rate remains fairly constant.

Little change is noted in the death rate, which compares favourably with that for England and Wales. For the first time since 1940 the Registrar General has provided a comparability figure which enables the provision of a corrected as well as a crude death rate. There was no maternal death reported during the year. The number of deaths from pneumonia and influenza showed an increase, but it is satisfactory to record a fall in the number of deaths from pulmonary tuberculosis, whilst no deaths were recorded from non-pulmonary tuberculosis.

The notifications of the incidence of infectious diseases show a considerable increase on those for 1948. Measles were very prevalent during the early months of the year and accounted for a large number of the notifications. The number of cases of puerperal pyrexia notified was considerably lower than in the preceding year. The incidence of poliomyelitis, while showing an increase, gave no cause for alarm. No special control measures were required to prevent the spread of infectious diseases during the year.

Section D, Part I, of the report is a summary of the work of the Sanitary Inspectors and has been compiled by the Chief Sanitary Inspector. It should be pointed out, however, that in the section giving details of complaints received and improvements effected, the numbers would appear to be out of all proportion to the figures for previous years. This is accounted for by the fact that during the year a Housing Survey was carried out by the Health Department when a number of these conditions were brought to light. The Housing Survey was subject to a special report to the Council, but most of the important findings have been included in this report.

In conclusion, I wish to express my thanks to the Chairman and the members of the Health Committee, the officials, and the members of the staff of the Public Health Department for their continued assistance and collaboration.

ROBT. A. GOOD,

Medical Officer of Health.

HEALTH COMMITTEE

The Mayor: Councillor C. A. Taylor.

Chairman: Councillor Edmonds.

Alderman Newton

Councillor Neate

Alderman Perkins

Councillor Mrs. Charles

Councillor Dutton

Councillor Roberts

Councillor Hyde-Clarke.

A—STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA

Area of the Borough—3,888 acres.

Population—Census, 1931—22,969.

Registrar-General's estimate of Resident Population
mid-1949—Civilian, 26,990. Total, 28,140.

Number of Inhabited Houses (end of 1949, according to the Rate Books) 7,083.

Rateable Value at 1st April, 1949—£269,678.

Sum represented by a Penny Rate—£1,095 15s. 3d.

Social Conditions—There are no special industries in the City in the ordinary acceptance of the term.

It is estimated that there are 274 premises which come within the definition of "factory" in the City.

Unemployed—I am indebted to the Manager of the Ministry of Labour Employment Exchange for Winchester for information relating to unemployment.

Unemployment registered in the first week in January:—

Year	Men	Women	Total
1941	141	129	270
1942	3	6	9
1943	3	17	20
1944	—	—	—
1945	2	1	3
1946	3	1	4
1947	17	4	21
1948	41	13	54
1949	41	33	74
1950	62	38	100

B—SUMMARY OF VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR

Live Births

					Total	Male	Female
Total registered	...	...	...	...	385	216	169
Legitimate	...	...	...	...	360	203	157
Illegitimate	...	...	...	..	25	13	12

Still Births

					Total	Male	Female
Total registered	...	...	...	...	9	5	4
Legitimate	...	...	...	...	9	5	4
Illegitimate	..	...	...	...	—	—	—

Deaths

Total registered	323	151	172
------------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

Maternal Mortality

Deaths from puerperal causes—

Puerperal sepsis	...	...	...	...	0	—	0
Other Puerperal causes	...	...	...	...	0	—	0
Total	...	...	...	...	0	—	0

Infant Mortality

Deaths of infants under one year of age—

Total registered	...	...	...	...	15	10	5
Legitimate	...	...	...	...	15	10	5
Illegitimate	...	...	...	...	—	—	—

Deaths from Special Causes

Total registered	...	...	...	...	79	43	36
Tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	7	4	3
Pulmonary	...	...	...	...	7	4	3
Non-Pulmonary	...	...	...	...	0	0	0
Cancer	...	...	...	...	52	26	26
Pneumonia	...	...	...	...	16	10	6
Influenza	...	...	...	...	2	2	0
Whooping Cough	...	...	...	...	0	0	0
Measles	...	...	...	...	2	1	1
Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	...	0	0	0
Diphtheria	...	...	...	...	0	0	0
Diarrhoea (under 2 years)	...	...	...	...	0	0	0

Comparative
statistics
(where available)
England and
Wales

Birth Rate per 1,000 estimated civilian resident
population mid-1949

Winchester	14.26	16.7
------------	-------	------

Still-Birth Rate per 1,000 total civilian population

0.33	0.39
------	------

Death Rate per 1,000 estimated average civilian
population mid-1949 (corrected)

10.77	11.7
-------	------

Maternal Mortality Rate per 1,000 total (live and
still) births—

Abortion with sepsis	...	..	—	0.11
Abortion without sepsis	...	...	—	0.05
Puerperal infections	...	...	—	0.11
Other maternal causes	...	...	—	0.71

						Comparative statistics (where available) England and Winchester Wales	
Death Rate of Infants under one year of age—							
All infants per 1,000 live births 						39.0	32.0
Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births 						41.7	—
Illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births 						—	—
Death Rate per 1,000 estimated civilian average population :—							
Tuberculosis—							
Pulmonary 						0.26	—
Non-Pulmonary 						—	—
Cancer 						1.93	—
Pneumonia ... ... ... ... ...						.60	0.51
Influenza 						0.07	0.15
Whooping Cough 						—	0.01
Measles 						0.07	—
Scarlet Fever 						—	—
Diphtheria 						—	0.00
Diarrhoea (under 2 years) 						—	3.0

The following table gives at a glance a comparison between the chief vital statistics of Winchester and some other areas for the year 1949:—

	Live Birth Rate	Still Birth Rate	Death Rate	Deaths from Diarrhoea and Enteritis (under 2 yrs.)	Infant Mortality Rate under 1 yr.
	1	2	3	4	5
Winchester U.D. ...	14·26	0·33	10·77	—	39·0
England & Wales ...	16·7	0·39	11·7	3·0	32·0
126 County Boroughs and Great Towns, including London ...	18·7	0·47	12·5	3·8	37·0
148 Smaller Towns (population 25,000-50,000 at 1931 Census) ...	18·0	0·40	11·6	2·4	30·0
London Adm. County ...	18·5	0·37	12·2	1·7	29·0

NOTE—1, 2 and 3 are expressed as the rate per 1,000 of the population. 4 and 5 are expressed as the rate per 1,000 live births.

INFANT MORTALITY

Nett Deaths from stated causes at various ages under 1 year in 1949

Causes of Death	Under 1 week	1—2 weeks	2—3 weeks	3—4 weeks	Total under 4 weeks	4 weeks and under 3 months	3—6 months	6—9 months	9—12 months	Total, 4 weeks to 1 year	TOTAL		Total
											Male	Female	
Premature birth	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2
Congenital malformation	10	1	—	—	11	—	—	—	—	—	7	4	11
Other causes	—	1	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	1	1	1	2
TOTAL	12	2	—	—	14	—	1	—	—	1	10	5	15

Table of Causes of and Ages at Death during the year 1949

Causes of Death		Nett Deaths at the specified ages of Residents whether occurring within or without the district													TOTALS	
		Total Under All Ages	1 year to 1	2 to 2	3 to 3	4 to 4	5 to 5	10 to 10	15 to 15	20 to 20	35 to 35	45 to 45	65 to 65 and over	Male	Female	
		year	2	3	4	5	10	15	20	35	45	65	over			
1	Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fevers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	Cerebro-Spinal Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	Whooping Cough	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	Diphtheria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	Tuberculosis of the Respiratory System	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3	1	...	4	3
7	Tuberculosis Other Forms	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	Syphilitic Diseases	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...
9	Influenza	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...
10	Measles	2	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
11	Acute Polio-myelitis and Polio-encephalitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12	Acute Infective Encephalitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13	Cancer Buccal Cavity Oesophagus, (m) Uterus (f)	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	2	2
14	Cancer of Stomach and Duodenum	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	5	...	6	2
15	Cancer of Breast	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	4	...	...	9
16	Cancer of all other sites	31	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	8	21	...	18	13
17	Diabetes	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	2
18	Intra-cranial Vascular Lesions	46	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	5	40	...	14	32
19	Heart Disease	103	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	9	90	...	40	63
20	Other Diseases of the Circulatory System	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	5	10	...	9	8
21	Bronchitis	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	6	...	5	5
22	Pneumonia	16	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	3	11	...	10	6
23	Other Respiratory Diseases	5	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	3	2
24	Ulcer of Stomach or Duodenum	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	4	...
25	Diarrhoea, (under 2 years)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
26	Appendicitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
27	Other Digestive Diseases	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	1	2
28	Nephritis	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	6	...	6	1
29	Puerperal and Post-Abortive Sepsis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
30	Other Maternal Causes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
31	Premature Birth	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
32	Congenital Malformation, Birth injury, Infantile Diseases	11	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	4
33	Suicide	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
34	Road Traffic Accidents	3	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	3	...
35	Other Violent causes	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	...	2	2
36	All other causes	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	21	...	11	15
		323	15	...	2	2	...	1	2	9	6	56	230	151	172	

C—GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA

Public Health Officers of the Authority

Medical Officer of Health.

ROBT. A. GOOD, M.B., B.CH., D.P.H., L.M.

Veterinary Surgeon :

J. B. TUTT, F.R.C.V.S.

Sanitary Inspectors :

E. SEYMOUR, A.M.I.S.E., M.R.San.I. (Meat and other Foods)

C. BENNETT, M.S.I.A., Cert.R.S.I., S.I. (Meat and Foods).

W. DUNSTAN, M.R.San.I., M.S.I.A. (Meat and Foods) (from 7-1-49).

Rodent Officers :

V. KEBBY.

J. HEARN.

Chief Clerk :

MRS. J. RICHARDS.

Laboratory Facilities

All bacteriological investigation in connection with the work of the Department is carried out by the Public Health Laboratory Service.

HAMPSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL

Ambulance Service

An Ambulance Service is administered by the Hampshire County Council, who are now responsible for the provision of the ambulance service.

Clinic and Treatment Centres

- (a) ANTE-NATAL CLINIC The second and fourth Tuesday in each month, 2 p.m., at the Health Department. (Discontinued 1-4-49).
- (b) INFANT WELFARE CENTRE. Wednesday and Friday in each week, 2 p.m., at the Health Department.
- (c) INFANT WELFARE CENTRE. Each Tuesday, 2 p.m., at the Youth Centre, Stanmore Recreation Ground.
- (d) SCHOOL CLINIC. Daily, 9-10 a.m., during school sessions.

(e) ORTHOPAEDIC CLINIC.

- (i) Major: The fourth Tuesday even months at 2 p.m.
- (ii) Minor: The fourth Friday odd months at 2 p.m.
- (iii) Remedial: Each Saturday morning at 9.30 a.m. and each Tuesday.

Special arrangements during August.

These clinics are held at the Castle, Winchester.

Clinics for the inoculation of school and pre-school children against Diphtheria were held on the third Tuesday in each month at the Health Department.

HOSPITALS

- (i) St. Paul's Hospital (chronic sick), 220 beds.
- (ii) Victoria Isolation Hospital (infectious disease), 40 beds.
- (iii) Royal Hants County Hospital—
Medical, Surgical and Children, 286 beds.
Maternity, 40 beds.

D—REPORT OF SANITARY INSPECTOR

Administrative Action taken in connection with Housing and General Sanitation

During the twelve months ending December 31st, 1949, the following work was carried out by the Department under the provisions of the Housing and Public Health Acts and Regulations:—

In accordance with the Health Committee's instructions and under the provisions of Section 5 of the Housing Act, 1936, a survey of the smaller type of dwelling in the City area was carried out during the twelve months under review. Altogether, a total of 1,411 houses were surveyed regarding their structural and amenity condition, with the result that we were able to build up a picture of the living conditions throughout the smaller properties in the several areas, and it is hoped that this preparedness will enable the Council to go forward with its Housing Plans just as soon as the present shortage of living accommodation shows signs of easing.

Our recommendations have divided the 1,411 houses into the following six groups:—

	No. of houses		%
A. Clearance Areas	859	or	61
B Individual unfit houses	62	or	4.4
C. Houses capable of repair at reasonable expense	435	or	30.8
D. Houses suitable for reconstruction under provisions of Housing Act, 1949	41	or	2.8
E. Houses having historical or architectural interest	6	or	.4
F. Houses considered satisfactory in all respects	8	or	.6

It is obviously impossible to give a detailed description of the construction and numerable defects found in the majority of the properties, but it is fair to say that most of them were constructed at least 100 to 150 years ago, when standards of construction were poor and amenity value nil.

Briefly one might say that these houses, which in the main are of the six or four roomed terrace type, were built on the basis of cheapness and the largest possible number on a given area. They have solid walls with perished brickwork, in most cases without a damp proof course; low ceilings; insufficient natural light; considerable dry rot in floors and roof timbers; absence of secondary means of access for purpose of removing refuse, etc., not to mention dampness, one of the most serious defects in a house, which in every case is present in the houses that we have classified as suitable for treatment under Sections 25 or 11 of the Housing Act.

Two world wars with its consequent unavoidable neglect of essential repairs has accelerated the deterioration of the fabric, added to which the demands of the public for better planned houses with more amenities has rendered these obsolete properties an uneconomical proposition, and their survival is now dictated more by lack of alternative accommodation than by any monetary value.

1—Inspection of Dwelling-houses during the year

1.	(a)	Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	1411
	(b)	No. of inspections made for the purpose	1912
2.	(a)	No. of dwelling-houses (included under sub-heading (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925 and 1932	1356
	(b)	No. of inspections for the purpose	1440
3.		No. of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation ...	921
4.		No. of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	435

II—Remedy of Defects during the year without Service of Formal Notices

No. of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers	706
--	-----

III—Action under Statutory Powers during the year

(a) Proceedings under Sections 9, 10 and 16 of the Housing Act, 1936.	
1. No. of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	Nil
2. No. of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices.	
a. By Owners	Nil
b. By Local Authority in default of Owners	Nil
(b) Proceedings under Public Health Acts.	
1. No of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	710
2. No. of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices.	
a. By Owners	18
b. By Local Authority in default of Owners ...	Nil
(c) Proceedings under Sections 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936.	
1. No of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	3
2. No of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	2
(d) Proceedings under Section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936.	
1. No of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made	2
2. No. of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit	Nil

IV—Housing Act, 1936 (Part IV), Overcrowding

As a result of complaints received relative to overcrowding, 41 houses were inspected, out of which 13 were found to be overcrowded. In nearly every case the overcrowding was abated by rehousing the occupants in larger premises.

In one case a certificate under Section 61, Housing Act, 1936, was issued.

In addition to the above, a further 6 houses or .42 per cent. were found to be overcrowded as a result of our Housing Survey, and in anticipation that a new standard would be included in some future housing legislation based on sleeping accommodation only, the following information was extracted from the survey.

NUMBER OF HOUSES OVERCROWDED ON A BEDROOM STANDARD

		No. of houses overcrowded	Percentage overcrowded on entire survey
1 Bedroom Houses		2	1.4
2 Bedroom Houses		77	54.8
3 Bedroom Houses		47	33.4
4 Bedroom Houses		11	7.8
5 Bedroom Houses		4	2.6

INTERESTING FACTS EXTRACTED FROM THE SURVEY

Number of houses with basements which are now being used as domestic accommodation—e.g., sculleries, kitchens, etc.	98	or	6.9%
Number of basements being used as living accommodation which are "Underground Rooms" within the meaning of Section 12, Housing Act, 1936	22	or	1.55%
Number of basements being used as living accommodation which could be termed "semi-basements" and not true underground rooms as described above	14	or	1%
Number of dwellings with one occupant living therein	141	or	10%
Number of dwellings with one occupant living therein who are old age pensioners	113	or	8%
Number of dwellings with two occupants living therein	368	or	26%
No. of dwellings with two occupants, where one at least is an old age pensioner	75	or	5.3%

It will be noted from the preceding figures that out of 141 houses which are occupied by one unit families, it was found that 113 were occupied by aged persons who were still active, and desired, perhaps, nothing more than the independence of their own fireside.

Housing Progress

Number of New Houses built during 1949 :—

- (i) By Local Authority—
 - (a) Permanent Houses 114
 - (b) Prefabricated Houses ... Nil
- (ii) By Private Enterprise 16

Complaints

The number of complaints received during the year in connection with housing totalled 406. This figure would have been considerably higher but for the constant supervision of your Sanitary Inspectors which resulted in many houses being maintained in a habitable condition which would otherwise have deteriorated rapidly. The response of the owners continues to be fairly good, Informal Notices usually being complied with, rendering Statutory action unnecessary.

Summary of complaints received and improvement effected at dwelling-houses during the year :—

	1949	1948
Defective and leaking roofs repaired	119	68
Roof valley gutters repaired	19	2
Rainwater gutters repaired or renewed	47	19
Choked gutters remedied	7	3
Chimney pots repaired or renewed	22	2
Chimney stacks repointed	21	3
Chimney breasts repaired	12	1
Chimney flues repaired	5	2
Curtilage walls repaired	9	9
General structural repairs	26	26
Yard surfaces repaired	15	15
External steps repaired	8	8
External plaster repaired	11	11
Covers provided to cellar areas	1	1
External Soffit boards repaired	23	1
Leaking skylights repaired	10	4
Staircases repaired	32	3
Windows made to open	4	2
Glazing renewed	3	2
Window putty repaired	31	1
Window parting bead renewed	6	1
Glazing bars provided	3	1
Woodwork to windows repaired	18	8
Sashcords renewed	38	16
Floors repaired	45	33
Dry rot in floors remedied	10	6
Wall plaster and ceilings repaired	96	54
Walls cleansed	24	13
Ceilings cleansed	30	16
Walls repointed and repaired	48	13
Doors repaired	13	3
Door locks repaired	5	1
Door handles repaired	3	1
Firegrates repaired or renewed	19	11
Ranges repaired or renewed	21	11
Firebacks repaired or renewed	7	3
Firebaskets provided	2	2
Coppers repaired	22	2

	1949	1948
Plastering to fireplaces repaired	8	1
Water service pipes repaired	5	1
Premises cleansed	1	1
Sinks repaired or renewed	13	5
Sink waste pipes repaired	10	3
Choked sink W.P.s remedied	2	1
Sink traps renewed	3	2
Dampness remedied :—		
Defective D.P.C.s	15	7
Penetrating	33	12
Chimney stacks	27	2
Chimney breasts	15	12
Dormer windows (soakers and flashing) ...	12	2
Ceilings	16	2
Drainage :—		
Vent shafts repaired	16	3
Soil pipes repaired	4	1
Drains repaired	11	1
Blockages remedied	10	6
Half channel to sink gully repaired	13	1
Defective soakaways repaired	2	1
Wastepipes made to discharge over gully ...	18	2
Surface gullies required	3	1
Drain discharge through wall to footpath— remedied	1	1
Sanitary conveniences :—		
Pans repaired or renewed	29	17
Cisterns repaired	24	9
Cisterns renewed	9	1
Provision of sufficient water supply	3	5
W.C. waste pipe repaired	3	1
Water connection to W.C. repaired	11	6
Water service pipe repaired	4	3
W.C. traps repaired	6	2
Collar to drain connection repaired	4	2
Windows repaired	8	1
Roofs repaired	12	4
Walls repaired	17	7
General structural repairs	8	2
Floors repaired	8	1
Doors repaired	18	2
Doors rehung	9	3
Door frames repaired	5	3
Thresholds repaired	6	1
General woodwork repaired	8	1
Inadequate accommodation remedied	1	1
Compartments required to be partitioned off in accordance with byelaws	1	1
Ashbins provided	20	9

Smoke Abatement

Two complaints were received during the year regarding smoke nuisances. One was in respect of smoke and gritty particles being emitted from a laundry chimney in Victoria Road. As a result of our approach to the Management, a new boiler chimney stack was erected and the nuisance was abated.

The second complaint was in respect of grit emission from a laundry boiler using pulverised fuel with forced draught. As in the former case this nuisance was abated without having to resort to formal action.

Common Lodging Houses

The two Common Lodging Houses were regularly inspected during the year when it was found that one establishment was highly satisfactory. The second required a close supervision to ensure observance of the Bye-laws.

Offensive Trades

There are no offensive trades carried on within the City boundary.

Tents, Vans and Sheds

One caravan which was being used as a permanent dwelling was removed after the service of a notice.

In two other cases application to use sites for this purpose in the City area was granted for a period of 12 months. A third application to stand a caravan on the Sarum Road site was cancelled by the applicant.

Routine Inspections

of Dwelling-houses, Slaughterhouses, Dairies, Factories
and premises under the Shops Act, etc. 3581 visits

Infectious Disease Investigations

Scarlet Fever	10
Poliomyelitis	1
Poliomyelitis Contact	1
Small Pox Contacts	3
Disinfections carried out as detailed below :—	
After Infectious Disease—	
Rooms and Bedding	8
At Ratepayer's request—	
Rooms (only)	5
Bedding (only)	16
Rooms and Bedding	4
Destruction of Bedding	3
Council Property—	
Rooms (only)	2
Disinfection of rooms and bedding on behalf of house-	
holders realized £27 4s.	

Water Supply

The City's water supply pumped from boreholes in the chalk and distributed through iron mains on the constant system, is supplied to all the houses in the district.

During the year the water was sampled and submitted for both Chemical analysis and Bacteriological examination. It has no plumbo solvent action and is chlorinated before being pumped through the mains.

The results are consistently good, indicating a slight increase in hardness but the maintenance of a high standard of purity.

No action in respect of any form of contamination was necessary during the year.

A typical example of the reports is given below :—
Bacteriological Report—

Probable number of coliform bacilli, MacConkey 2 days, 37° C Nil per 100 ml.

Probable number of Faecal coli Nil per 100 ml.

Chemical Analysis—

Free and Saline Ammonia	0.0010
Albuminoid Ammonia	0.0010
Oxygen absorbed in 4 hrs. at 27°C	Nil
Nitrogen present as Nitrites	Nil
Total Solids dried at 100°C	37.6
Free Chlorine	0.25 parts per million
Chlorine (x1.648—common salt)	1.35
Poisonous Metals	Nil
Iron	Nil
Alkalinity to methyl orange	21.8
Temporary Hardness	
Alkalinity to Phenolphthalein (=free Alkali)	Nil
P _H value	7.3

Remarks—The water is chemically and bacteriologically satisfactory for a public supply.

Inspection and Supervision of Food

During the year 80 samples of food were purchased and submitted for examination, of these 55 were formal samples and 25 were informal, full details being set out in the following table :—

Article	No. examined			No. adulterated or otherwise giving rise to irregularity			No. of Vendors warned	Information laid
	F.	Inf.	Total	F.	Inf.	Total		
Sausages	6	—	6	—	—	—	—	Legal proceedings Instituted
Sausage Meat	7	—	7	2	—	2	—	
Soup	—	7	7	—	—	—	—	
Milk	33	—	33	11	—	11	1 (Producer)	
Minerals	—	7	7	—	—	—	—	
Flour	—	3	3	—	1	1	1	
Butter	3	—	3	—	—	—	—	
Margarine	3	—	3	—	—	—	—	
Lard (Cooking Fat)	3	—	3	—	—	—	—	
Meat Paste	—	5	5	—	—	—	—	
Sweet Pickle	—	3	3	—	—	—	—	

Of the 80 samples of food taken and submitted for analysis 14 were reported as falling short of the required standard composition, as being adulterated or giving rise to other irregularities.

Details of these irregular samples are set out in the following table :—

Serial No.	Article	Formal (F) or Informal (I)	Nature of adulteration or irregularity	Remarks
(4) 19 1 49	Sausage Meat	(F)	24% deficient in meat	Legal Proceedings instituted Fine of £10 plus £10-10-0 costs imposed
(13) 25 2 49	Sausage Meat	(F)	37% deficient in meat	Legal proceedings instituted Fine £12 plus £2-2-0 costs imposed
(26) 27 4 49	Milk	(F)	11.6% deficient in fat	Vendor warned Further samples taken from producer
(28)	Milk	(F)	21.6% deficient in fat	Producer warned
(29) 4 5 49	Milk	(F)	15.6% deficient in fat	Producer warned
(30)	Milk	(F)	8.3% deficient in fat	Producer warned
(31) 6 5 49	Milk	(F)	15.6% deficient in fat	Producer warned

Serial No.	Article	Formal (F) or Informal (I)	Nature of adulteration or irregularity	Remarks
(32)	Milk }	(F)	3.3% deficient in fat	Producer warned
(33)	appeal to cow }	(F)	23.3% deficient in fat	Producer warned
(34)	Milk }	(F)	15% deficient in fat	Producer warned
(35)	appeal to cow }	(F)	11.6% deficient in fat	Producer warned
10 5 49				
(41)	Milk	(F)	10% deficient in fat	Producer warned
7 6 49				
(43)	Milk	(F)	6.6% deficient in fat	Producer warned
7 6 49				
(58)	Flour	(I)	20% deficient in available carbon dioxide	Vendor warned
2 9 49				

The following articles of food, being unfit for human consumption were voluntarily surrendered and destroyed where found necessary. In certain cases, on the undertaking that it would not be used for edible purposes, the food was returned to the wholesaler or the Ministry of Food and utilised in other ways.

UNSOUND FOOD, 1949

Milk	.....	553 tins	Tomatoes	.....	12 tins
Peas	.....	82 tins	Baked beans	.....	32 tins
Soup	.....	30 tins	Marmalade	.....	28 tins
Various tinned			Fruit	.....	61 tins
foods		201 tins	Malted food	.....	31 tins
Pudding Mixture	.	123 pkts.	Cheese	.....	52 lbs.
Fish	.....	55 tins	Veg. Sausages	...	60 lbs.
Cod Roe Spread	.	105 tins	Poultry	.....	280 lbs.
Wet and Cured	...	124 stone	Meat paste	.....	24 jars
Prawns	.....	132 lbs.	Prunes	.....	30 lbs.
Lobsters	.....	31 lbs.	Figs	.....	28 lbs.
Crumpets	.....	21 doz.	Sandwich Spread	.	29 jars
Eggs	.....	9 doz.	Horseradish	.....	13 bottles
Pancakes	.....	45	Mars bars	.....	29
Jam	.....	43 tins	Pickles	.....	3 jars
Vegetables	.....	83 tins			

Food Poisoning

There were no cases of food poisoning reported during the year.

Clean Food Campaign

Following the intensive efforts of last year in connection with Hygiene lectures, etc., especially designed for those engaged in food handling and distribution, a considerable amount of follow-up work in the form of routine inspection of Food Shops, Cafés and Restaurants has been carried out.

In addition to this, the Executive Officer of the local Food Office has co-operated in the matter in so far that whenever a fresh application is made for a catering or food licence, it is only granted after the receipt of a satisfactory report from the Health Department. This arrangement seems to be working very well and has resulted in much improved conditions in the food establishments of the City.

Ice Cream

(SALE OF FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1938, SECTION 14)

During the year 46 “Certificates of Registration” were granted by the Council to various traders in the City—44 for the sale of pre-packed Ice Cream and two for the manufacture of Ice Cream.

Twenty-seven samples were submitted for bacteriological examination.

Details of examination are set out in the following table :—

Provisional Grade 1	12
Provisional Grade 2	5
Provisional Grade 3	6
Provisional Grade 4	4

Inspection of Food Premises

The regular inspection of food premises has been carried out during the year. Shops, vehicles and premises dealing with the preparation, storage and retailing of food were kept under constant supervision.

Butchers' Shops	93 visits
Other Food Shops and Premises	311 visits

Shops Act, 1912/1936, Section 10

A total of 222 shops in the City area were inspected during the year in connection with the heating, lighting and ventilation of the premises; the provision of adequate and convenient sanitary accommodation, facilities for meals and general cleanliness.

An analysis of the survey showed that 34 per cent. of these shops had electric heating, 23 per cent. gas, 13 per cent. central heating, 13 per cent. portable oil heaters, and the remainder without any form of heating.

Artificial lighting was generally good, and it was noticed that conversion to fluorescent strip lighting continues.

It was found that the sanitary accommodation was generally in good repair, this being more pronounced in the larger shops or in small shops where the amenities were shared with the employers. About 5 per cent. had facilities for meals and were practically all in a clean and wholesome condition.

The following tabulated list compiled from information collected on the inspections reflect that the observance of the Shops Acts is of reasonably good standard.

No. Shops Inspected	Change of Occupier	One man business (no employees)	Closed	W.C.'s common to sexes	
				employees less than 5	employees more than 5
222	48	24	12	11	4

Means of Heating							Lighting		Mechanical Ventilation
O/F	C/F	G/R	E/R	C/H	O/S	Nil	E/L	G/L	
8	14	48	72	28	14	38	208	3	1

Facilities for Meals		Notices Verbal		Letter written Confirming	
11		44		12	

KEY :	O/F—Open Fire	E/R—Electric Radiator
	C/F—Closed Fire	C/H—Central Heating
	G/R—Gas Radiator	O S—Oil Stove
	E/L—Electric Light	G L—Gas Light

Inspection of Schools

During the year a total of thirty-one inspections were made in connection with general repairs and annual cleansing. In all cases the work asked for was carried out.

Rag Flock Acts

No rag flock is manufactured in the City, and no samples were taken, as mattress makers and upholsterers obtain their supplies under warranty from outside the City.

Meat Inspection

The following table shows the percentage of carcasses and parts affected with Tuberculosis in comparison with other diseases :—

Carcases inspected and condemned.

	Cattle excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep & Lambs	Pigs
Number killed	625	1835	2313	4219	492
Number inspected	625	1835	2313	4219	492

ALL DISEASES EXCEPT TUBERCULOSIS	Beasts	Calves	Sheep	Pigs
Whole carcasses condemned	14	5	13	3
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	1348	4	299	38
Percentages of the number inspected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis	55.36 %	0.38 %	7.39 %	8.33 %
TUBERCULOSIS ONLY				
Whole carcasses condemned	54	1	—	1
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	465	2	—	10
Percentages of the number inspected affected with Tuberculosis	21 %	0.12 %	—	2.25 %

(The above figures include cattle slaughtered under the Tuberculosis Order and Casualties)

The number of animals killed during the year were less than in the previous year due to added slaughtering facilities becoming available at Southampton.

The quality of the meat is consistently high, being mainly well finished cattle suitable for a good residential trade. The amount of occasional slaughtering carried out on farm premises is not extensive, notice of slaughter being received as occasion arises.

There is no scheme of meat marking in force in the district under Part III of the Public Health (Meat) Regulations, 1924.

During the year 330 visits were made to the slaughterhouse for the purpose of meat inspection.

Milk Supply

At the end of 1949 there were eight Cowkeepers on the register.

The number of dairies and milk shops other than those belonging to Cowkeepers were six.

The visits of inspections made were 16.

During the year 10 Samples of Tuberculin Tested (Certified) Milk were collected on behalf of the Ministry of Health from dairies in the district and submitted for Methylene Blue Reductase test for the Control of Licences.

DETAILS OF TUBERCULIN TESTED MILK SAMPLED ON BEHALF
OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH

Sample No.	Satisfied M.B. reductase Test	Remarks
2—10	Yes	Complied
Sample No.	Did not satisfy M.B. reductase Test	Remarks
1	No	Did NOT comply

In addition to the above, 52 Samples of Pasteurised Milk were collected from Dairies in the district and submitted for Methylene Blue Reductase and Phosphatase tests.

DETAILS OF PASTEURISED MILK SAMPLES

Sample No.	Satisfied Methylene Blue and Phosphatase tests	Remarks
1—52	Yes	Complied

FACTORIES ACT, 1937

Part I of the Act

1. Inspections for purposes of provisions as to health (including inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors).

Premises	Number on Register	Number of		
		Inspections	Written notices	Occupiers prosecuted
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities.	200	69	33	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority.	71	20	9	—
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises)	3	2	—	—
Total	274	91	42	—

2. Cases in which DEFECTS were found.

Particulars	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	To H.M. Inspector	By H.M. Inspector	
Want of cleanliness (S.1.)	16	16	—	—	—
Overcrowding (S.2.)	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature (S.3.)	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation (S.4.)	2	2	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6.)	2	2	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7.)					
(a) insufficient	6	6	—	1	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective	12	12	—	2	—
(c) Not separate for sexes	4	4	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork).	—	—	—	—	—
Total	42	42	Nil	3	—

Outworkers

The lists received from employers in the City revealed that 12 firms employed a total of 20 outworkers.

All outwork reported was the class of work specified under the Act as “making, cleaning, washing, ornamenting, altering, finishing, and repairing of wearing apparel.” Inspections have been made in all premises reported and no instances were found where homework was being carried on in unwholesome premises.

Other Matters

Number of underground bakehouses on register at end of year Nil
Instances of failure to affix abstract dealt with Nil

Rodent Control

Complaints were received regarding rat infestation, and the ensuing investigations entailed 1,876 visits of inspection and 297 premises treated. The number of bodies picked up was 629 and the estimated kill was 2,343.

In some instances it was found necessary to serve informal notices upon owners or occupiers of infested premises requiring them to take such measures as directed to abate and further prevent such infestation. In all cases the requirements of the notices were complied with.

A revenue of £18 2s. 0d. was realised as a result of 27 chargeable accounts which were sent out in connection with this work.

Summary of Block Control undertaken during the year

A total of 3,277 premises were inspected during the year when 210 treatments either partial or complete were carried out.

Partial treatments consisted of test baiting on premises where evidence of rodent activities were found. Where baits showed a "no take" the treatments were discontinued.

The estimated kill was 420 rats.

In addition to the above, schools, hospitals, the Hants Constabulary H.Q. and other large properties, making a total of 31 in all, were treated.

The estimated kill was 1,115 rats.

Sewer Treatment

The following figures have been supplied by the Rodent Officer:—

Time taken to complete:—5 weeks (1 week 10 per cent. pre-bait treatment; 4 weeks maintenance treatment).

Treatment using Zinc Phosphide and Arsenic.	
Manholes lifted	325
Total bait taken	92
Total bait not taken	233
Poison baits laid	51
Poison baits not taken	11
No. of bodies found	20
Estimated kill	140

Eradication of wasps' nests during the year brought in a revenue of £1 1s. 0d.

Eradication of Bed Bugs, etc.

Several premises were successfully treated by the Public Health Department for Bed Bug Infestation.

PREVALENCE OF AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES

The following tables indicate the number of cases of infectious diseases notified during the year.

Notification of Infectious Diseases during 1949.

DISEASE	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	Jne.	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec	Total
Scarlet Fever ...	1	1	—	—	1	1	2	—	—	1	—	2	9
Puerperal Pyrexia ...	1	1	—	2	1	1	2	—	—	1	3	—	12
Pneumonia ...	—	6	1	2	2	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	14
Acute Polio myelitis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	1	—	5
Measles ...	5	58	86	127	52	—	1	—	1	1	—	—	331
Whooping Cough ...	6	4	8	8	6	2	10	7	1	3	1	1	57
Totals	13	70	95	139	62	5	15	7	5	9	5	3	428

Notifiable Diseases (other than Tuberculosis) during the year 1949.

		Age Groups													
DISEASE	Total cases notified	Under 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	3-4 years	4-5 years	5-10 years	10-15 years	15-20 years	20-35 years	35-45 years	45-65 years	65 years and over	Cases admitted to Hospital	Total deaths
Scarlet Fever ...	9	.	.	.	.	.	7	2	.	.	.	.	.	4	.
Puerperal Pyrexia ...	12	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	8	2	.	.	12	.
Pneumonia ...	14	.	.	1	2	1	2	.	.	2	1	2	3	1	2
Acute Polio myelitis ...	5	.	.	1	2	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	5	.
Measles ...	331	12	45	47	44	51	112	14	2	3	1	.	.	18	1
Whooping Cough ...	57	2	4	8	10	8	22	1	1	1	.	.	.	.	.

TUBERCULOSIS

New cases and Mortality during 1949 :—

Age	New Cases				Deaths			
	Respiratory M	Respiratory F	Non-Respiratory M	Non-Respiratory F	Respiratory M	Respiratory F	Non-Respiratory M	Non-Respiratory F
Under 1 year	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1 to 5 years	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
5 to 15 years	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
15 to 25 years	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
25 to 35 years	4	3	—	—	1	2	—	—
35 to 45 years	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
45 to 55 years	2	2	—	1	1	1	—	—
55 to 65 years	2	1	—	—	1	—	—	—
65 and upwards ...	3	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Total ...	15	9	2	1	4	3	—	—

Sex	No. of cases of Tuberculosis on Register at commencement of year		No. of cases of Tuberculosis on Register at end of year	
	Pulmonary	Non-Pulmonary	Pulmonary	Non-Pulmonary
Male ...	51	6	61	8
Female ...	25	5	30	5
Total	76	11	91	13

Removals from Register during year :—

Reason for removal				Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
				M.	F.	M.	F.
Died	...	...	...	3	3	—	—
Removed from District	...	...	...	—	1	—	1
Cured	...	...	...	2	—	—	—
Total				5	4	—	1

No action was necessary during the year under the Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1925 (relating to persons suffering from Pulmonary Tuberculosis employed in the Milk Trade), or under Section 172 of the Public Health Act, 1936 (relating to the compulsory removal to Hospital of persons suffering from Tuberculosis).

Diphtheria Immunisation

The response to Diphtheria Immunisation can be said to be generally satisfactory, the monthly clinic which is held for this purpose being still well attended. It is estimated that 66.8 per cent. of the children in Winchester are now immunised, a fairly satisfactory figure. The value of this figure is best appreciated when it is realised that not since 1944 has a case of diphtheria been notified in Winchester.

Number of children inoculated against Diphtheria during 1949 is as follows :—

Age under 5 years	275
Age between 5-15 years	25
Reinforcing Dose	331

The percentage of child population in the City considered to be immunised at December 31st, 1949, between 5 and 15 years was 74.13 per cent., and under 5 years 53.17 per cent. It should be remembered that no children are immunised under 9 months, the majority not before one year of age.

Scabies Treatment

Number of cases notified	3
Number of cases treated:—	
At home	2
In-patient, Royal Hampshire County Hospital	1

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT, 1949

MONTHS	Barometer Mean Pressure at Station Level 128 feet above M.S.L.	Temperature			Hygrometer		Rainfall		Sunshine Number of hours	Wind (Days)								
		Maximum	Minimum	Average	Mean of obs. at 9 a.m.		No. of Days when Rain fell	Total Amount (Inches)		N.	N.E.	E.	S.E.	S.	S.W.	W	N.W	
					Dry bulb	Wet bulb												Degree of Hum. Sat. = 100
January	30.05	*54	24	*47.0	41.8	40.7	93	13	1.06	68.55	.	3	.	4	5	9	2	8
February	30.15	*56	19	*49.0	41.5	40.4	88	9	1.69	117.10	3	4	.	4	.	13	2	2
March	30.00	*64	25	*48.0	41.5	39.8	87	9	1.47	109.20	5	12	.	5	.	2	1	6
April	30.10	*78	32	*58.0	51.6	48.1	78	10	1.77	185.15	.	.	.	1	.	22	2	5
May	29.83	*71	32	*63.0	51.1	48.4	83	14	2.96	252.25	2	4	1	1	.	14	3	6
June	30.04	*84	36	*71.0	59.7	56.2	79	6	.38	267.20	2	2	.	9	2	14	1	.
July	30.08	*93	42	*80.0	63.9	59.0	73	8	1.12	273.30	.	5	.	4	3	8	4	7
August	30.04	84	40	73.0	62.8	58.9	78	7	1.23	221.05	.	4	.	3	.	15	4	5
September	29.94	83	41	71.0	61.3	59.5	88	10	2.02	138.05	.	6	.	6	2	13	2	1
October	29.86	*74	26	*59.0	52.3	51.3	93	17	8.26	126.30	1	6	1	5	.	14	.	4
November	29.61	*58	24	*49.0	43.3	42.4	92	16	3.80	75.45	4	3	.	4	.	11	1	7
December	29.77	*56	26	*47.0	42.2	41.2	93	19	1.82	57.30	2	4	3	3	3	13	1	2
Year 1949	29.96	71	31	59.0	51.1	48.8	85	138	27.58	1892.50	19	53	5	49	15	148	23	53

* These readings were supplied by Sparsholt Farm Institute during the months that the maximum thermometer was out of order

